



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

LC
6201
A3
1900
CUB



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY

FOR THE

**STANFORD
LIBRARIES**

EXTENSION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1900

John

NOTE TO THE READER

FRAGILE

Board of Directors.

Samuel T. Bodine,	222 W. Rittenhouse Square.
Charles A. Brinley,	247 S. Sixteenth Street.
M. G. Brumbaugh,	311 S. Fortieth Street.
Charles E. Bushnell,	1836 Pine Street.
Isaac H. Clothier,	Wynnewood, Pa.
John H. Converse,	1610 Locust Street.
Walter C. Douglas,	35 S. Nineteenth Street.
Theodore N. Ely,	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Charles C. Harrison,	1618 Locust Street.
William H. Ingham,	2134 Pine Street.
John S. MacIntosh,	505 Locust Avenue, Germantown.
Frederick B. Miles,	258 S. Eighteenth Street.
Henry S. Pancoast,	E. Johnson Street, Germantown.
Justus C. Strawbridge,	School Lane, Germantown.
Stuart Wood,	1620 Locust Street.

Officers.

President, Charles A. Brinley.

Treasurer, Frederick B. Miles.

Secretary, John Nolen.

Office, 111 S. Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE AMERICAN
SOCIETY FOR THE EXTENSION OF UNIVER-
SITY TEACHING :

On behalf of the Directors of your Society I have to present to you their yearly report at this, the tenth annual meeting. We shall not have completed our first decade until one more year has passed. But as with the coming of the first of January, 1900, there was evident a disposition to review and sum up the history of the nineteenth century, we find the present time a fitting one for a look backward at the history of your Association.

Some of you will remember the enthusiasm with which the idea of University Extension was received. It was hailed, like many another plan of great promise, as a way out of vexing difficulties, interfering with that rapid progress of humanity in intelligence and virtue that people of optimistic habits of mind instinctively believe to be possible if only they can hit upon a right mode of action.

The idea of free common school education for all was seized upon by Western civilizations with a like avidity. Since 1870 it has

been adopted, in imitation of the United States, in the most enlightened countries of Europe. It is not too much to say that everywhere the expectations founded on this great conception have been, to some extent, disappointed. Yet we nowhere hear of a purpose to take a backward step. On the contrary the sums devoted to public education are constantly increasing from year to year. Faith in the value of education is as strenuous as ever, but attention is more and more fixed upon the methods by which the best results can be obtained.

It has been so with the work of your Society. At first much stress was laid upon the number of our centres and the numbers of their members. About 1896 the total attendance upon lectures given under the auspices of your Society reached, say 20,000. But an analysis of the reports showed that fifty per cent. of the centres adopted University Extension as a novelty, had one or two courses and languished. The determination was then taken to concentrate effort upon keeping in vigorous health the centres that had shown a desire to live, to refrain from organizing new centres unless there was promise of continued study. The first results were a woeful falling off in the numbers attending lectures and, it must be confessed, some discouragement. We heard from time

to time that we were dying or dead. The decrease in numbers was from 20,000 to 14,560 in 1897. But as the resolution was fixed to do honest work, if we did any, the plan adopted was adhered to, and the attendance gradually increased under the new plan until, in the year just passed, it attained the maximum since the founding of the Society, that is to say 21,328. In 1899 there were fifty-seven centres, eighty-six courses of lectures were given, and the attendance upon the classes was 5043.

The direct contributions to the support of the Society in 1897 amounted to \$8260. The net cost to the Society per thousand people attending was, therefore, \$567.30, or 57 cents per person for a course of six lectures. The contributions in 1899 came to \$7771.25, and the net cost per thousand attending was \$364.36, or 36 cents per person for a course of six lectures. It would appear that an economy has been effected, comparing the means at hand with the results achieved, expressed in numbers attending, of over thirty-five per cent. In 1899 36 cents for each person attending a course of six lectures was the average net cost or loss to your Society. The average cost to the persons attending was about four times that sum.

Old centres that stopped work for a time have been revived at Chester, Lansdowne,

Phoenixville and York, Pa., and Mt. Holly, N. J. Two new centres have been organized in Philadelphia, and others at Kennett Square, Pa., Norwalk, Conn., Cranford and Dennisville, N. J. Forty-eight new members of your Society were registered in 1899.

It cannot be too often repeated, perhaps, that the American Society is composed of those who contribute to the funds used by the Directors in maintaining an office, as the co-ordinating agency, through which the centres, which are separate bodies, arrange for their lectures. The centres are local groups which manage, by a committee, the details in connection with the giving of courses chosen from our lists.

The work of the general office involves much detail, much careful contriving, and often exacting labor, but the result is shown in the thinking, the reading, the finer instincts and nobler interests of every group of people roused to self-help by the patient leadership of your Society.

Much that the Society might accomplish it cannot do because of its very narrow income. We might be said to be sometimes almost in the position of the benevolent sage who wrote, at much pains, a wise and helpful letter, but could not send it in time to be of service because he could nowhere find the money to pay the postage.

Yet we do manage to send an occasional letter. In 1899 we gave a number of courses to people of small means : two courses in Bainbridge street, tickets for a course, 25 cents,—one by Mr. Furst, on "The Greater English Novelists," average attendance 89 ; one by Hudson Shaw, on "England in the Eighteenth Century," average attendance 146. This centre has been at work five years and has had seven courses. Two courses at the Kensington centre, course tickets again 25 cents,—"England in the Eighteenth Century," by Mr. Shaw, average attendance 274 ; "The Cities of Italy and their Gift to Civilization," by Professor Griggs, average attendance 344. This centre has been active seven years ; it has had nine courses, and the students' association holds weekly meetings throughout the year, reading and studying by directions supplied by the lecturers. Courses have been given for three years at the College Settlement, for six years before the Hebrew Literature Society, in the lower part of Catharine street, for three years at the Lighthouse, on West Lehigh avenue. These lectures have been free or the price of a ticket has been merely nominal.

During the past year the Society gave its aid to an effort to have free lectures given in the Public School buildings, a system which has

met with great success in New York city. The Board of Education, of Philadelphia, at our request, granted the use of the necessary assembly rooms in the schoolhouses, and the Society undertook all the arrangements for the lectures and provided for the expense, partly by special subscriptions, partly from its own treasury. In 1899 four courses were given with an average attendance of 175. The total cost of this work was \$233.31. The subscriptions obtained came to \$165; \$68.31 was paid by the Society from its general funds. The Board of Education in April appointed a standing committee on free lectures, which reported in favor of the system and asked City Councils for an immediate appropriation of \$3500, and a provision of \$15,000 for the year 1900. The report said :

“The success that would follow the introduction of popular courses of lectures can be anticipated by the results attending the courses of free lectures given during the past few years under the auspices of the University Extension Society, in which it has been stated ‘Philadelphia has achieved the greatest success.’”

Mention should be made of the staff lecturers who are giving all or a large portion of their time to the work carried on by your Society. They are: Dr. Sykes, in Literature;

Mr. Surette, in Music ; Mr. Lavell, in History ; Professor Griggs, in Ethics, Philosophy and Literature ; Mr. Hudson Shaw, when he can be spared from England.

In nine years we have acquired a valuable collection of syllabi. Each syllabus contains outlines of six lectures upon some particular topic,—a period of history, a group of writers, a literary epoch, the elements of a science, a system of philosophy, or some other of the large number of subjects that have been talked about by our lecturers. Each syllabus, besides the outline of the lectures, contains lists of books for reading in connection with the subject, questions framed to direct thinking, and other aids to private study.

We have lately received a request from the free library of Philadelphia for complete sets of our syllabi. The request has been granted. Sets of the syllabi are bought from time to time by libraries in other cities.

Many syllabi are sold to people who wish to use them independently of lectures. In December, a small advertisement, calling attention to the syllabi, was put in two issues of "The Outlook." The response has been thirty-one requests,—from Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Carolina, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsyl-

vania, Tennessee, Wisconsin, and Canada. As we have in most instances the stereotype plates from which the syllabi were printed, more copies of any syllabus can be struck off at any time, and they can be sold at a low price. It is hoped that the demand for them, which has sprung up spontaneously, can be fostered so as to extend the influence of your Society far beyond the limits reached by the voice of the lecturer. We may possibly be able to develop a system for the convenience of groups too small to provide the fee for a full course of lectures, which will be based upon one suggestive lecture upon a given subject and the use of a syllabus for guidance in reading, the lecturer to return after a period of two or three months to meet the reading class and give an afternoon or evening to discussion.

The Directors of your Society feel that there is no longer any question of the utility of University Extension, nor of the genuine and solid character of this method of teaching. They are sensible of a growing respect for your work. The accumulated testimony to its usefulness is incontrovertible, and educators who formerly looked askance at a plan that might easily degenerate into simple entertainment or weak attempts at instruction, have been induced, by reason of the results obtained in your work,

to inquire into our methods with a view to putting them into practice in other fields. We are informed that one of the oldest and greatest of the New England universities has a purpose to create a University Extension department. At all events we have been asked for suggestions dictated by our experience.

Your Society has been officially invited to participate in an International University Extension Congress which will be held at Paris, in July, 1900. It is expected that representatives of all the active University Extension bodies in Great Britain, America and other parts of the world will be present. The Society will name two delegates to the congress.

An exhibit of the Society's work has already been prepared and forwarded. A duplicate of it is shown at this meeting for the benefit of the members of the Society.

Professor Moulton, in a recent address delivered in Philadelphia, spoke of the many-sidedness of University Extension. At first the phrase was taken to mean the extension of "University teaching to all ranks and conditions of people." Touching thousands among millions, this idea has been realized.

We see now that University Extension means also the extension of university ideals of education throughout an entire life. To how

many educated people have the Extension lectures furnished a stimulus and given aid in continuing through mature years the ideals born of the concentrated effort of their undergraduate study? As those of you who have heard, season after season, the lectures of the Association Local Centre recall evenings with Professor Moulton, Professor Young, Professor Giddings, Sadler, Mackinder, John Fiske, Churton Collins, Graham Wallas, Hudson Shaw, Horace Howard Furness and others, are you not willing to say that it has been worth while?

Then, to again quote Professor Moulton, there is "the extension of university methods to subjects of every-day interest"—to music, art, politics, indeed, to nearly "all the subjects of our many-sided practical life." Is it not one of the functions of University Extension to teach the value of knowledge, of careful analysis, and of clear and unprejudiced thinking in respect to all the affairs of life?

